National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

ADVANCEMENT OF THE NEGRO.

Christian Recorder 4-6-11

Ten million black folk, according to the Fifteenth Amendment, have become citizens of the United States and as such are entitled to the usual privileges and protection of the Government. President Taft has recommended in his message "that steps be taken looking to the holding of a Negro exposition in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the issuing by Mr. Lincoln of the Emancipation Proclamation." Such a commemoration of the year of freedom would reveal the progress of the race during a half-century, and should bring home to the people of the nation the wonder that, with a lean and smothered inheritance, any race could have reached their attainments in only fifty years. There are five thousand colored college graduates, two thousand colored teachers, many distinguished colored lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, authors and clergymen, and unnumbered men and women who are succeeding in the humbler occupations. Of course there is a body of ignorant, shiftless loafers, and a class of criminal and semi-criminal men. But on the other hand, two-thirds of the race have overcome their illiteracy and have accumulated $600,000,000 worth of property, and the women have formed an organization for the betterment of their people, called the National Association of Colored Women which numbers 100,000.

All this advance, however, has stirred the race antagonism anew, for such prejudices die hard. Since 1890, seven Southern States—Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia and Georgia—have adopted new or amended constitutions. These States limit the franchise to those who can read, or pay a certain amount of taxes, or both. This change in the suffrage practically excludes, and is intended to exclude, the majority of Negroes from voting. The white race thus assumes the entire control and practically sets aside the Fifteenth Amendment. Many cases are before the Southern courts in regard to the enforcement of these "grandfather" clauses. Recently, election officials of Annapolis and of Guthrie, Oklahoma, were indicted for offences against the suffrage and against the civil rights of Negroes, the judges holding that the Federal Constitution is supreme over any State law in granting the elective franchise. There are friends of the race who believe that such injustices should be ignored, feeling that they will gradually cease as the colored man becomes educated, secures property and proves himself an industrious and worthy citizen of the community.

Antagonism seems likely to continue as long as segregation cuts off acquaintance and affiliation, and there are some who seem willing that the present state of affairs should remain, saying, "Why over-come race prejudice?" The recent case of a white family of New Orleans illustrates the point. The family was respected and influential until a daughter was killed by an electric car. A newspaper reported the accident under the headlines, "Death of a Young Woman of Color." Such an illusion to a white person is libel in the South. So the family took up the matter, and the paper held to its point, referring to the city records, where a maternal ancestor is mentioned as an "F. W. C."—Free Woman of Color. Trace of such blood by record at once placed the family in disgrace. Its social position and the respect which it had experienced were gone. The household was broken up, a son's high school course ended, and a daughter's marriage annuled.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which began its sessions in Boston recently, was founded "to uplift the colored men and women of this country by securing to them the full enjoyment of their rights as citizens, justice in all courts and equality of opportunity." The first conference was held in the year of the Lincoln Centenary, when a thoroughly representative body met in New York to discuss the need for such an association; it was organized in May, 1910. The organization has planned the following work for 1911: (1) To begin a scientific study of Negro schools; (2) to organize a legal redress committee of national scope, whose work shall be dealing with injustice in the courts as it affects the Negro; (3) to establish a bureau of information, by means of which the press, magazines or individuals may be given unbiased information on all questions pertaining to the Negro; (4) to publish "The Crisis," a monthly magazine devoted to race topics; (5) to hold mass meetings, memorial exercises, etc., and place on the platform of other bodies of thinking people speakers who are recognized authorities on matters pertaining to the race question; (6) to form local groups, to which may be referred questions of race discrimination or injustice arising from race prejudice, and thus to prepare the ground for vigilance committees; (7) to take an active part in the matter of the reapportionment of congressional districts by Congress; (8) to form a national committee for the purpose of studying the question of national aid to education; (9) to make foreign propaganda, to which end Mr. DuBois will make a European trip in April, May and June, culminating in the Race Congress in London, of which Mr. DuBois is one of the secretaries.

The legal redress work of the Association was inaugurated by the presentation to Governor Martin F. Ansel, of South Carolina, of a petition for pardon from the death sentence of Pink Franklin, a plantation hand who has violated a so-called "agricultural contract" (these contracts constitute the peonage laws of most of the Southern States), and who shot the constable sent to arrest him two months after the offence was committed. The constable, H. H. Valentine. by name, broke into Franklin's cabin at three o'clock in the morning with drawn pistol, without anonuncing that he was an officer of the law, and Franklin shot him in defence of his home. On Jan. 6, 1911, Governor Ansel commuted Franklin's sentence to life imprisonment, but the Association will not cease its efforts to free Franklin from prison. It recognizes the national character of the Negro problem and no sectionalism. It believes in the upholding of the Constitution of the Uuited States and its amendments, in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln. It upholds the doctrine of "all men up and no man down." It abhors Negro crime, but still more the conditions which breed crime, and most of all the crimes committed by mobs in the mockery of the law, or by individuals in the name of the law. It believes that the scientific truths of the Negro problem must be available before the country can see its way wholly clear to right existing wrongs. It has no other belief than that the best way to uplift the colored man is the best way to aid the white man to peace and social content; it has no other desire than exact justice, and no other motive than patriotism.

HOLD CONFERENCE IN BOSTON

National Association For the Advancement of Colored People Discusses Race Discrimination — Name of Booker T. Washington Arouses Enthusiasm.

4-6-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Boston, Mass., April 4.—At the third annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in this city last week at the Park Street Church, resolutions regretting the recent attack on the race's leader, Booker T. Washington, were adopted.

The resolution:

> Resolved, That we put on record our profound regret at the recent assault on Dr. Booker T. Washington in New York City, in which the association finds renewed evidences of race discrimination, calling for the awakening of the public conscience.

Resolutions were also adopted urging the importance of inquiry into the subjects of Federal aid to education and declaring the race question was really due to the spirit of caste.

The greatest enthusiasm was occasioned at Thursday morning's session when Moorfield Storey, who was presiding, praised Booker T. Washington. The session throughout was marked by the declarations and resolutions deploring the existenec of race prejudice in the United States against the Negro. The white speakers were as equally sincere in their protests against discrimination as the Negroes present.

In referring to "the wave of color hysteria" that is sweeping the country, Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post, said in part:

"Eucouraging as all this is, there can be no doubt that a wave of color hysteria is sweeping over the country. The road of the aspiring Negro or Negress becomes more and more difficult; he is abused for his low associations. Let him seek to rise above them, and what happens? Despite the fact that he has for years been told that if he acquires property and buys himself a house all will be well with him and his family; if he does so in a section of a city, whether it be New York, Seattle, Baltimore or Richmond, in which he may assure to his children good associations, pure air and clean streets, he is assailed as if his presence there meant the bringing in of a taint worse than leprosy and the laws are invoked against him. Let him arrive in New York at night and seek a lodging in a respectable hotel, and there is only one at which his application would for a moment be considered. In Southern cities the public libraries are closed in the face of the Negro who would make himself a useful, law-abiding and valuable citizen. His wife may be ill and desire the aid of Northern surgeons; if so she must travel in a day coach, and is denied in some States a Pullman berth, and by the son of Abraham Lincoln!—even though it may cost her her life, as it did in one case of which we know. So far has this color hysteria gone that a Mississippi court has awarded $25,000 damages to a woman who sued because she had been compelled to spend a night in a sleeping car in which were also five bishops of the church who were Negroes. And in almost every other field of human activity there are those who would assert the doctrine that all men may rise save he whose skin is black."

The following officers were elected. Moorfield Storey, president; John E. Milholland, vice-president; Oswald Villard, chairman of the executive committee, and Morris Sachs, treasurer.

1911

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N.A.A.C.P. – 1921.

General.

WHITE QUEEN OVER COLORED MEN! PRESIDENT HARDING FLINCHES!!!

New York Dispatch 9/30/21

SHOULD BLACKS AND BROWNS FOLLOW LIGHTS AND WHITES?

(By PROF. D. E. TOBIAS)

"And Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds. And when he was full forty years old, it came into his heart to visit his brethren, the children of Israel. And seeing one of them suffer wrong, he defended him, and avenged him that was oppressed, and smote the Egyptian. For he supposed his brethren would have understood how that God by his hand would deliver them; but they understood not. And the next day he shewed himself unto them as they strove, and would have set them at one again, saying, Sirs, ye are brethren; why do ye wrong one to another? But he that did his neighbour wrong thrust him away, saying, Who made thee a ruler and a judge over us? Wilt thou kill me, as thou didst the Egyptian yesterday? Then fled Moses at this saying, and was a stranger in the land of Madian."

The Acts of the Apostles, ch. 7, Verses 22 to 29, Inclusive.

"Plead my cause, O Lord, with them that strive with me; fight against them that fight against me." **Psalm 35.**

Who made Miss Mary White Ovington (spinster an unmarried woman) "a ruler and a judge over us," American citizens of African blood and descent? Who will plead the righteous cause of American citizens of African blood and descent with President Harding in the White House at Washington, and who will fight against them (Republicans) all over this country, who fight against us of African blood. This is what I shall write about in this article!

From a close reading of the above quotation, we learn a great and a most beneficial lesson. First, that Moses was a very learned man in the wisdom of the Egyptians who were the wisest peoples of their own times or any other time thereafter. Moses was about forty years old when the happenings narrated in the quotation took place. This is about the age when a man begins to really think seriously! It came into the heart of Moses to do something that was worth while for his brethren, the Israelites—ancient Jews! The Jews were enslaved by the ancient Egyptians and **sorely** oppressed! Tht ancient Egyptians were a dark brown-skin people. The Jews were white or lighter in complexion of the skin in ancient times than were the Egyptians. Moses was a man of **mixed blood**—half Jew and half Egyptian! **Even in ancient times "color" prejudice existed. But then the dark skin was considered to be superior to the white or light skin! That is to say, the dark skin or black and brown skin peoples were in the ascendancy (a governing or controlling power or influence; domination) over the white or light skin peoples and made them their servants and slaves.** This is the lesson which history teaches. In ancient Egypt the dark, brown skin and black peoples ruled and had the power in their hands. In modern times it is the other way about! But who can tell what the end will be?

The ancient Egyptians oppressed the Israelites (Jews) and God called Moses, a half Egyptian and half Jew, to go and deliver the light-skin Jews from the oppression of the dark-skin Egyptians!

Moses seemed to have been partial, or, rather, it might be more correct to state, sympathetic, to the Israelites. He saw the Jews oppressed by the Egyptians and out of his largeness of heart and love for humanity, Moses went to the **rescue** (to set free from danger, restraint or violence) of his brethren, the Israelites (Jews). Moses smote the Egyptian and thought his brethren, the Israelites, would understand; but they did not! Moses was accused of doing wrong to the Israelites and was driven from Egypt into the land of Madian, where he was a stranger. Moses was asked the questions by the Israelites, "Who made thee a ruler and a judge over us?" That same question many peoples of African blood are asking Miss Mary White Ovington to-day: "Who made you a ruler and a judge over us, American citizens of African blood and descent?" This spinster (unmarried white woman) has not been **deposed** as yet, but she may not be able to hold on forever and be "a ruler and a judge over us."

WHITE QUEEN OVER COLORED MEN!

Queen here means: "A female who is chief or pre-eminent among others; the most powerful of all." That Miss Mary White Ovington is in the movement called **"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."** Who made Miss Ovington "a ruler and a judge over us"?

As we have seen in the quotation given at the beginning of this article, Moses was well learned in the great wisdom of the Egyptians. God inspired Moses to lead his brethren, the Israelites (Jews). That was leadership from within. Moses being of the people whom he led he felt their oppression and was therefore in full and complete sympathy with them. Their troubles were his troubles and when occasion demanded, Moses fought the Egyptians for the Jews. His heart was in the work which God, and not man, nor himself, had called him to do. Moses had no selfish purpose in his heart nor did he have an ulterior motive in view. Ulterior means: "Lying beyond; something else either expressed or implied." To serve a people in a whole-hearted, full, free and complete way one must be of that people and know from personal experiene what the people to be served have suffered and experienced. Moses knew what the Israelites had suffered from, just as Frederick Douglass knew what his people had suffered from, and therefore like Moses, Frederick Douglass was a great leader of his people. **He knew and understood the sorrows and troubles of his people!**

MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON.

Not a great deal is known about this white woman who to-day is "a ruler and a judge" over us. In "Who's Who in America," 1918-19, some information is given about Mary White Ovington. She was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 11, 1865. In religion Miss Ovington is a Unitarian. In politics, a Socialist. By profession, A SOCIAL WORKER. As to education, Mary White Ovington entered Radcliffe College in 1891. This is all we know: Radcliffe College, 1891-3. If Miss Ovington entered college for a four years' course, she did not finish, from the information given in "Who's Who in America." Nothing is given as to Miss Ovington's family. There is a belief among some who know Miss Ovington that she is of Southern **tradition.** That is to say, some of her foreparents were from the South. Perhaps the State of Tennessee and the city of Nashville, as in that city is a popular place called The Ovington Boulevard. Whether Miss Mary White Ovington is of Southern **extraction** or not, this is true: She has lived in the South and knows

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much about the Southern white peoples' views regarding relationship of white and colored people. Miss Ovington is by no means wholly out of sympathy with Southern white people respecting what is called SOCIAL EQUALITY between whites and blacks. Miss Ovington's correct views on the "Color" question may be pretty accurately judged by the title of her greatest published work, "Half-a-Man." This book purports to deal with the status of the Colored man in the United States of America. I will not pass judgment on the book here and now, as I wrote a **criticism** on it when it was first published, in 1911, with which Miss Ovington did not agree and claimed that I did not grasp her correct viewpoint?

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

It is no exaggeration of facts to state that Miss Mary White Ovington is the leading **genius** and chief directing power in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I know all about the **origin** of that movement and just when and how it was started. That I shall tell later on when I may have larger and more space to devote to the subject than I am permitted to use in this short article. Suffice it to state that the National Association offers Miss Mary White Ovington opportunity to be the **Queen over certain Colored men, reputed** by Miss Ovington and her white associates, in the Advancement Business, to be the most intelligent and learned men in this country, with African blood in their veins! Not that they are, by any means. They are merely **reputed** by their white friends and directors to be. The great **TRUTH** to be made public is whether Miss Mary White Ivington, the white woman, of unlimited power in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is prepared by temperament and education to say nothing else, to be the logical leader of the millions of peoples of African blood and descent in the United States of America! "Who made you a ruler and a judge over us?" is for Miss Ovington o answer to the peoples whose destiny she assumes to hold in her hand or under her immediate control! **THAT** Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Hon. James Weldon Johnson, Rev. Robert Bagnall, Ex-Dean William Pickens and Mr. Walter White the **ALMOST** or real white man, are ruled by Miss Ovington does not satisfy present-day conditions. There should be no outside objection to what these Colored men may wish and accept. That is their business. **But it is of the greatest national and now it has become a matter of international concern and import as to whether Miss Mary White Ovington is, in the orrect sense, the logical leader of the millions of persons of African blood and descent in these United States of Amerıa! "Who made you ruler and a judge over us?"** Answer to this urgent demand is needed, and Miss Ovington should not let time go by without giving it. **Our political freedom, at least, is at stake.**

PRESIDENT HARDING FLINCH!!!

Exclamation is here expressed because of the wholly **undemocratic** and **un-American** attitude which President Harding of the United States of America has assumed in dealing with all citizens of African blood and descent, in respect to **appointing** any of them, men or women, to Federal positions. Not very long ago a delegation of men, representing **THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE** called on President Harding in **THE WHITE HOUSE** at Washington, D. C., the capital of this nation, to **ascertain** from him personally exactly what is his correct attitude toward Colored American citizens and to know from the President what he intended to do about making appointments of Colored men and women to Federal positions. **In effect, President Harding told the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People delegation to go back where they came from and be satisfied, as his mind had been made up to the fact that it is best for Colored people in the South to get behind white people and stay there!!! Why has President Harding flinched? To flinch means: "to shrink or draw back, as from pain and danger." What is the particular pain from which President Harding shrinks an dwhat especial danger does he fear?**

"KNOW THE TRUTH AND THE TRUTH WILL MAKE US FREE."

President Harding knows the Truth about the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People! He knows that the ALMOST white Colored people, who largely compose the membership of the organization, are perfectly satisfied to be behind white people in the Free States! President Harding also knows that the few **blacks** and the **choice brown** skins in the National Association are happy to be associated with the ALMOST whites and to be even recognized by the REAL whites! What can be wrong then about all peoples of African blood and descent in the ex-slave States of the south being behind white people? **The death-hold which Miss Mary White Ovington and her few white associates in the Advancement Business have on the would-be leaders of the millions of peoples of African blood and descent, gives President Harding PAIN and causes him to SHRINK when approached on** the question of What will you do about these peoples? The President of the United States is in a perfect **dilemma:** "An awkward or vexatious situation"; an argument which presents an antagonist with alternatives, each of which is fatal to his cause." That is the state in which President Harding finds himself placed! "Who made you a ruler and judge over us?" Queen, here means: "A female who is chief or pre-eminent among others." **MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON is WHITE QUEEN OVER SOME COLORED MEN.** She is a Unitarian and a Socialist. Most peoples of African blood and descent are Baptists and Republicans. President Harding is a Baptist and a Republican. Is Miss Ovington **hindering** the political advancement of Colored men and women to Federal positions? Can a ruler and a judge be found from among us? That's the question!

HAS SPENT $35,000 FIGHTING LYNCHING

Baltimore Afro-American 12/9/21

N. A. A. C. P. Makes Public Results Of Ten Years' Fight Against Lawlessness

$11,299 SPENT IN ARKANSAS

Association's Representative Now In Haiti With Senate Committee

New York, Dec. 8.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, today issued an end ofthe year statement calling attention to the work of the Association. and calling upon colored Americans for support. The statenent reads as follows:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People invites the consideration of all colored Americans of the following facts:

1. **Lynching—The** ten year fight which the **National** Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other **agencies** have waged against lynching **has** resulted in a Federal Anti-Lynching Bill being reported in the House of Representatives, which will be passed in this session of Congress if colored Ameircans unite in demanding its passage.

In this ten year fight the Association has raised and expended more than THIRTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS which has been used for personal investigation of lynchings, mass meetings, conferences and publicity matter to make the facts public with the result that lynching in the United States has become not only a national issue in the United States but one that the entire civilized world knows about.

The personal investigations of lynchings by members of the Association's staff were the ONLY ONES to be made in this country, and were often DANGEROUS TO THE LIVES of the investigators.

These investigations have once and for all EXPLODED THE MYTH that the cause of lynching is rape.

2. **$11,299 has been** expended in helping persons falsely accused of rioting in Arkansas in 1919 and fighting their cases up to the Supreme Court. Part of this sum was also expended in bringing facts of the Tulsa riot before the world and $3,500 was raised for riot victims.

3. **Extradition**—Extradition of lored men from northern to southern states wherer probable vnching awaited them. has been success fully opposed by the legal fighters of the Association.

4. **Ku Klux Klan Exposure**—The Association began the exposure of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan and cooperated with the New York World in its exposure.

5. **Pan-African Congress**—The Association promoted the Second Pan-African Congress with 110 delegates and 1000 visitors from 30 countries and 11 states of the United States.

6. **Haiti**—Efforts were continued forthe liberation of the black republic of Haiti and the Association cooperated in employing counsel who attended the hearings of the recent Senate investigating committee in Washington and accompanied the Senate committee which is now in Haiti.

To aid in carrying on the work the Association is asking for more members and more money.

N.A.A.C.P. – 1921.

Tennessee.

Stand Up And Be Counted Alone!

East Tenn. News—
Knoxville Jems
1-29-1921

Editor W. L. Porter.

Dear Sir:—I am simply writing this to compliment you upon your attitude toward the N. A. A. C. P. or any other foreign institution or element of any class set up to better our condition in the south at long range. I have always contended that they do us more harm than good. They are jealous and fire at our enemies at long range, but take especial care to keep their own hides well protected by distance, thus intensifying the prejudice of our enemies. They preach a doctrine of social equality which we of the south do not want, nor care for, but which help the political demagogues and negro-hating whites in our own community. It is known that those who are at the head of these institutions are high salaried individuals who are actuated more by the amount paid them annually than any other motive, and they know that the average Southern Negro is a gullible individual and easily preyed upon. **Why not concentrate our efforts to induce our** tenderfoot congressmen to support the "Dyer bill" to make the crime of lynching less popular, why not concentrate all our energies in watching and keeping tab on the democratic and lily white congressmen whose sole purpose in congress is to play to the galleries of the negro haters; and enacting laws to humiliate the race. All the force of the race should be centered on the congressional district now represented by Finis Garrett, of this state, who is making himself popular with a certain of his race at the expense of our race group. His misrepresentations and vituperative diatribes of our people call for the anathemas of all honest colored people everywhere, and if there are any lily whites in congress who should upon some flimsy subterfuge chose to absent themselves from their seats or simply answer "Present," they should be remembered and given a stay-at-home lease. I think we would help ourselves more by an intelligent appeal to the better element of whites, and pleading for redress and protection from the lawless element of whites rather than calling upon our friends (?) in the north to help us. The negro journalists and editorial writers of the south are doing more to help the race than all the outside agencies of both races.

Again I want to commend you upon your manly stand. I have no word of censure or criticism for those who are espousing or representing the N. A. A. C. P. I believe they are conscientious, and earnest in what they do, but my private opinion is that they are doing us but small favors in the south. I want to commend you for your brave stand in this matter. I know from personal experience along other lines of duty to my race, you must fight a lone fight, but the reward of a conscience of having done your duty to your fellow man is sweet.

Fraternally yours,
E. MALCOLM ARGYLE.

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N. A. A. C. P. — 1921.

Annual Meeting

rding Writes Letter

orsing NAACP. Conference

Houston Observer 6/26/21.

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, Ne. York, today made public a letter he had received from President Warren G. Harding in which the President extended his "greetings and best wishes" to the Twelfth Annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. and hoped that "the Association may enjoy a larger and constantly enlarging usefulness."

President Harding also said in his letter to Mr. Johnson that he would "be glad to be informed of the transactions of the convention and to receive any suggestions from it that may be helpful in developing a constructive policy."

President Harding's letter in full is as follo s:

"June 19, 1921.

"My dear Mr. Johnson:

"I have been much interested in what you have written me about the forthcoming Twelfth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Detroit. Of my own interest in behalf of the effort of your Association I hardly need assure you, for your attention will have been called to various public expressions of my views. In my first message to the Congress, on April 12th, of this year, I included the following paragraph'

"'Somewhat related to the foregoing human problems is the race question. Congress ought to wipe the stain of barbaric lynching from the banners of a free and orderly, representative democracy. We face the fact that many millions of people of African descent are numbered among our population, and that in a number of States they constitute a very large proportion of the total population. It is unnecessary to recount the difficulties incident to this condition, nor to emphasize the fact that it is a condition which can not be removed. There has been suggestion, however, that some of its difficulties might be ameliorated by a humane and enlightened consideration of it, a study of its many aspects, and an effort to formulate, if not a policy, at least a national attitude of mind most satisfactory possible adjustment of relations between the races, and of each race to the national life. One proposal is the creation of a commission both races, to study and report on the entire subject. The proposal has real merit. I am convinced that in mutual tolerance, understanding, charity, recognition of the interdependence of the races, and the maintenance of the rights of citizenship lies the road to righteous adjustment.'

"At this time, I do not feel that I can add anything very significant to the foregoing. I wish your convention to be assured, however, that I design just as early as possible to proceed further along the line of the expression to the Congress. I feel strongly that there is opportunity for accomplishment of great and lasting good and that whatever measures will enlist the cooperation of intelligent and broad leaders of both races will serve the most useful purpose.

"As evidence of the increasing and gratifying interest throughout the country in this entire set of problems, I am glad to be able to tell you that since the delivery of the address to congress on April 12th, a great number of commendatory communications have come to me, in dicating that in all sections and among all classes and races there is a deep desire for effective achievement along these lines.

"I will be glad if you will extend my greetings and best wishes to the convention. I hope the Association may enjoy a larger and constantly enlarging usefulness, and that in the near future it may be possible to set up some instrumentalities with which your cooperation will be very much desired. I will be glad to be informed of the trans actions of the convention and to receive any suggestions from it that may be helpful in develop ing a constructive policy.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "Warren G. Harding."

NEGROES URGEI TO SEEK RIGHT

American Civilization May Crumble if Race Problem Is Ignored Speakers Say.

Y. C. GLOBE
JUNE 27, 1921

KU KLUX KLAN IS SCORED

Those Who Fail to Protest Lynching Share Guilt, Storey Declares.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

DETROIT, June 27.—A solemn warning that American civilization may crumble if the race problem was not squarely faced came yesterday from two eminent jurists and one ex-diplomat addressing the Sunday afternoon mass meeting opening the twelfth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The two jurists were Moorfield Storey, ex-president of the American Bar Association, now president of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People, and Hon. Ira W. Jayne, judge of the Wayne County Circuit Court. The ex-diplomat was James Weldon Johnson, formerly United States consul to Nicaragua and Venezuela, and now secretary of the association.

A mass meeting followed a monster parade of 4,000 colored people, six brass bands, and 250 automobiles, protesting against the injustices visited upon their race in the Uniter States.

Share Their Guilt.

Those injustices became the text of Mr. Storey's address. He asserted that the blood of the people lynched lies upon the hands of the leaders of the opinion in this country, who fail to take action necessary to stop it. Twelve million colored people, he said, could no more be deprived of their rights than four million Negroes could be enslaved.

"Men who are silent when their fellows are burned alive," said Mr. Storey, "and take no steps to prevent or punish the perpetrators share their guilt, and the leaders of every kind who gide the destinies of this great country which we love to call free must bear the responsibility for the denial to the Negro citizen of his plain rights under the law."

Mr. Storey denounced the Ku Klux Klan as standing for "lawless tyranny by a white majority over a colored minority" and as being openly committed to defiance of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. He asserted that Governor Dorsey's report on treatment of the Negro in Georgia should be read by every one jealous of his country's good name.

Attacks the South.

Judge Jayne, following Mr. Storey, bitterly attacked the ruling classes of the south for maltreating and exploiting the Negro, and urged Negroes to come north and bring their friends.

Mr. Johnson concluded the meeting by saying that the Negroes' demands would be granted only when he had the power to enforce them. To this end he urged Negroes to organize ten million strong. He said the Negro did not want the love which the white south said it had for him, but only fair treatment.

At a mass meeting of the conference to-night U. S. Bratton, a white attorney, driven from Arkansas because he represented Negro peons in court, will speak upon "Lynching and Peonage; the Negro and the Law."

NEGROES DEMAND END TO 'SLAVERY'

Detroit Free Press 6/23/21.

Resolutions Urge Political Emancipation in South.

Resolutions adopted here at the final session of the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urges that—

Attorney General Daugherty see the necessity that slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, shall be abolished, and—

Strongly indorses house resolution No 116, asking for an investigation of disfranchisement, "a free and honest ballot as the basis of democracy." and condemns the "rotten borough system of the south.

It urges the judiciary committee of the house of representatives to expedite the Dyer anti-lynching bill, and report it to the house favorably—

Condemns the Tulsa city government for laxness i therecent riots, commends the governor and urges action for civil damages—

Asks clemency for the convicted soldiers of the Twenty-fourth infantry, now in Leavenworth prison—

Urges colored women to register and vote at all elections—

Invites President Harding to ask thenations of the world to join the United States in conference to discuss disarmament—

Thanks Detroit and its citizens for success of the twelfth annual convention.

The resolutions are signed by Harry E. Davis, member of the Ohio state legislature and Cleveland attorney; W. E. B. DuBois, editor the Cross, secretary of the Pan-African congress; Mary B. Talbot, expresident N. A. A. C. P.; George W. Gross, J. D. Moses, James Weldon Johnson, secretary of N. A. A. C. P., and former consul to Nicaragua; S. J. Davidson, George L. Vaughn and E. B. Henderson.

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS OF THE N. A. A. C. P. CONVENTION.

Dallas Express 7/9/21.

(A. N. P.)

By Frederick G. Detweiler.
Special Correspondent.

I entered the Tabernacle on North Woodward avenue as the choir was leading the audience in the Colored People's National Hymn, "Lift Every Voice and Sing," written by James Weldon Johnson and set to music by his brother. Both music and poetry are of the genuine sort, not to be sung thoughtlessly, and I could not but be stirred. The first person I met was Mr. Walter F. White, tremendously busy in making the convention a success and in demand everywhere. I looked about the room trying to locate others of the pale-faced group besides myself but could observe only three—Maurer. Pres. of

the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, who made a capital speech entirely free from the white man's prejudice, then Miss Mary White Ovington, Chairman of the Board of organization, and lastly Professor Robert. T. Kerlin of Virginia Military Institute, who is following up with his personal presence the appeal of his book, "The Voice of the Negro." There are very few white people who have been induced to come into the mass meetings in Detroit, although the general attitude is fair and the Detroit Free Press, with other papers, may be said to give a fair amount of space to the publicity. The meetings I attended were all Negro gatherings. This has its good side: Negroes do not want other people to come in and uplift them, and, although the white members on the official roster are most deeply loved and honored, the Colored people are doing their own work in their advancement. They know full well that the organization would not have been launched without the white leaders and they would not have it otherwise.

Indeed not the least of the favorable impressions I registered came through individual contact with the officials, both white and Colored. It is not necessary to agree with all the policies of each of these people in order to say that one feels instantly the assurance of a vital, human enthusiasm in the atmosphere about them. The organization has brains, and it has a heart as well.

Colored people enjoy a great deal of informalty in their public meetings. On Tnuesday night, I heard two men give facts and figures out of their practical experience with the Negro in industry—and the audience was almost listless. People kept passing in and out of the hall. A fiery-piece of oratory then woke up the audience and held it until the final speech came, which succeeded by its emotional intensity. The other mass meeting I attended was held in quieter surroundings and a better hall. Here there was steady unanimity of Negro wrongs and rights. The theme attention to the impassioned recital of of Negro wrongs and rights. The theme is not a new one any more: but it grips the people, almost as if a part of their religion.

The conferences held during the day were experience meetings very largely, being accounts of successful prosecutions of deliverances which could be attributed to the organization. Mortion from Mobile, who was jailed and threatened with death simply for being an officer in the local body, told very simply and effectively his tale of oppression and escape. "I got ready a prayer to say,"—so he described his feelings when the mob had been admitted into the pale and surrounded him there.

My own reception was very cordial. The members of the Chicago Branch stood by until I could meet personally a large number of the delegates, vho were very eager to help me when they found that I was making a study of the Negro press. Thisis a matter very dear to this great people, and the responses to my inquiries were all I could desire. The Negro press, with somewhere near four hundred and fifty papers, is doing Moses' work, "way own in Egyptland," and telling the old Pharoahs down there, "let my people go." Judging by thunders of applause occasionally coming from the audiences, that Egyptland is not only the South, but also Washington, the seat of federal power, or anywhere else in the county where Negro rights are yet to be vindicated.

N. A. A. C. P. ENDS TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Adopts Resolutions Indorsing Basis for Better Race Relations

Chicago Defender 7/9/21.

Detroit, Mich., July 8.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its twelfth annual conference in this city directed the attention of the nation to Tulsa; pledged its every effort to secure clemency for the convicted soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry now in Leavenworth prison; commended the activity of the Department of Justice for the investigation and prosecution of peonage cases; strongly endorsed Representative Tinkham's resolution in the House calling for an investigation of disenfranchisement, and in behalf of eleven millions of people urged the Dyer anti-lynching bill now in the hands of the House judiciary committee be expedited and reported favorably in the House.

The association called attention to the fact that it represents 397 branches with 130,000 members in 44 different states.

Further decisions of the convention were to the effect that the people of the United States demand action in suppressing lynching and not reasons for delay; that the men would make every effort to see that the women register and vote at each election, and conversely that the women induce the men to respect and use the ballot; and that President Harding invite the nations of the world to join the United States in a conference to discuss and adopt methods for world disarmament.

Urge Legal Action

In discussing the Tulsa riot the delegates took the stand that the cause of it was an alleged crime which never occurred. The men of the Race were not the aggressors save in the sense that they fought to uphold the law, prevent lynching and protect their homes. The delegates professed an ignorance of any secret organizations which might exist in Tulsa among either race, but declared that the branches of the association in Oklahoma stood for law and order and fair legal effort to put into the discard the mob spirit. They commended the action of the governor and quick measures of local relief, and urged legal action against the corrupt city government for civil damages in not protecting law-abiding citizens against the riot.

In answering the question as to the cause of the new conflict of the races in America, the convention asserted that it was not simply a growing sense of manhood on the part of the race, but that it was an increased lack of sympathy and sense of justice on the part of the whites and that this arises from the snapping of those human bonds which must exist between neighbors.

Ten Points

A program was outlined and adopted by the conference. It included the right to vote under the same conditions as other persons vote; a federal law against lynching and mob violence; justice for the convicted peons in Arkansas; equitable treatment for our soldiers and sailors; abolition of the jim-crow car in interstate traffic; free public schools for our children; the appointment of an inter-racial commission of fair-minded men and women representing both races to make a scientific survey of race relations; the withdrawal of our military forces from Haiti, and carefully planned aid for Haiti and Liberia; the weight of our influence to secure justice for the natives of Africa, particularly in the former German colonies, and a world-wide attempt to promote peace through inter-racial understanding and equality, and through a wider recognition of the basic identity of race and labor problems.

PROGRAM OF N. A. A. C. P.

afro-American 7/15/21

Adopted At Recent Conference In Detroit

Men and women of America, the program of those who would save America from bitter racial hatred and conflict and murder is short and simple.

1. The right to vote under the same conditions as other persons vote.
2. A federal law against lynching and mob violence.
3. Justice for the convicted peons in Arkansas.
4. Equitable treatment for Negro soldiers and sailors.
5. Abolition of the "Jim Crow" cars in interstate traffic.
6. Free public schools for Negro children.
7. The appointment of an inter-racial commission, of high class, fair-minded men and women representing both races, to make a scientific survey of race relations.
8. The withdrawal of our military forces from Haiti and carefully planned aid for Haiti and Liberia.
9. The weight of our influence to secure justice for the natives of Africa particularly in the former German colonies.
10. A world-wide attempt to promote peace through inter-racial understanding and equality, and through a wider recognization of the basic indentity of race and labor problems.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

N.A.A.C.P. – 1921.

Alabama

OUR ORGANIZATIONS

Birmingham Reporter 12/10/21

More and more as time goes on and experience and common sense take hold of our leadership, is evidenced the doctrine of William Hooper Councill, Booker T. Washington and others of their kind. The tendency is to modernize the thought, make tamer the appeals and not lose sight of the vices among us when emphasizing the vices of others. A fair opinion of the coming spirit of our leadership is one that recognizes the two sides to questions and the ambition of men of whatever color or section to lead or become masters. This is not confined to race; it is not confined to territory. It is an innate quality of humanity and can but be recognized as one of its natural dispositions.

During last week our colored population was called together by the leaders of an organization known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The program began Tuesday night, November 29th, and various conferences were held where Field Agents of the organization addressed the people. The campaign closed with a monster mass meeting at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church Friday night, December 2d, when the well-known lecturer and orator, William Pickens, delivered the chief address, his associate, Mr. Robert Bagnall spoke on this occasion and both speeches were inspiring, educational and highly informing; the appeals were simple, sensible, racial and American.

The National Association has not always impressed the public with the idea that Mr. Pickens is expressing and for that reason quite a few of American colored men have not been fully in accord with its program. It has been the opinion that some of the attacks made by the organization have been without foundation in fact. The mode of operation has impressed some as one of antagonism and not a program of construction within the circle, as well as extravagant attacks on the outside. Whether over-enthusiastic leaders made this so is not a question, certainly the program announced by Mr. Pickens may be accepted by any person of any race in any section.

The handicaps being removed, the organization in the South and everywhere is and can continue to be a tremendous force in the work of making citizens and advancing community life along civic, social, political and industrial lines. It is the opinion of this publication since eighty-five per cent. of the race members are in Southern communities that an organization manned by an association of men and women of this section, seeking a happy and sensible solution of the questions regarding race members would have greater effect upon those to whom these appeals are made and who alone can and must remedy a situation so often, and rightly, complained of. It is our business to recognize the powers and forces within our own communities and states, and while lending aid to every sensible and constructive organization in a distant field, we should operate for ourselves with those and for those from whom we expect relief.

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N.A.A.C.P. – 1921.

Georgia

A THORN IN THE K. K. K.'S SIDE.

New York Age 4/9/21

There comes to our desk a copy of "The Searchlight," published at Atlanta, Ga., and seemingly the official organ of the Ku Klux Klan. The editorial page of this particular issue of "The Searchlight" contains three double columns of editorial matter embracing five articles. In three of these articles the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is referred to specifically in a manner which acknowledges that the K. K. K. regards the N. A. A. C. P. as its bitterest and strongest enemy.

This is a good sign and it is in line with the truth that this writer has been trying to impress at every opportunity, **the truth that the Negro in America will never get his full rights until those who wish to deny them to him are afraid to do it.** Talk about appealing to the conscience, sense of justice and all that sort of thing sounds all right on certain occasions, but in practice the theory does not work. Our cause must be right and just in order to win ultimately but it will not win simply because it is right and just. **Righteousness and justice must be backed up by power.**

When the Negro in America gains sufficient power, through the co-ordination of all the elements of strength in the race, to make his enemies afraid to ignore or infringe upon his rights, then and not until then will he be allowed the enjoyment of those rights.

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N. A. A. C. P. – 1921.

New York.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
MARCH 8. 1921

A SIGNPOST FOR WHITES.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People could be studied with profit by those who believe in lynching and Jim Crow methods. It was founded in 1909. The Crisis for March contains its report for 1920, which reveals a sufficient activity to make one thoughtful. The association now has 88,000 members, and hopes for 250,000. Its officers last year travelled 100,000 miles, and the rather slender purse of the organization—$47,000—defrayed the expenses of various battles for a better treatment of Negroes. Representatives of the association helped to kill twelve out of thirteen anti-intermarriage bills in state legislatures. They checked the course of twenty discriminating measures in congress. They initiated legislation giving the Negro a securer footing in law courts, successfully fought dozens of cases and especially unjust convictions, disseminated literature on lynching, sponsored the Negro elector, and secured school and theatre privileges in various parts of the country. The association claims credit for calling attention to abuses in Hayti. It established a news bureau at its New York headquarters.

This is all evidence that needs notice. Perhaps it needs interpretation, too. It shows a growth of the body of educated, thoughtful, and determined Negroes. These are organizing their race in America. They have already become an effective force in politics, in the courtroom, and—though this phase has not been touched upon—in industry. The promise of the future is plain. We shall continue to educate the Negro, or he will rather continue increasingly to educate himself. The body of intelligent and self-respecting colored people will continue to grow larger. Discrimination or lawless force will bring about a resistance which will be more difficult to cope with as it grows more and more informed and organized. Injustice or violence will, in fact, be the one thing capable of keeping the Negro at his worst, and of making him for the south the danger it fears he will become. Certain parts of the country may have been able to deal with the Negro in the past outside of justice and courtesy. They will now find mob law and unconstitutional law duller and weaker weapons. Certain traditions of treatment of Negroes must pass with the passing of the ignorance and helplessness of the black race.

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